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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains one Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 17,028.

號一十月二十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or Identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.  
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,667,580.  
Sinking Fund account..... 128,230.  
£23,970,367.  
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,466.  
" Life and Annuity..... 2,141,583.  
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,233.  
Other Receipts..... 475,941.  
£5,336,223.  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

WEEK DAY  
7.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS  
4.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SATURDAY  
7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
times stated in the Company's time tables.  
For extra special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No season ticket will be issued until  
payment in full has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheques or Compostres order  
agreeing to Bank Note.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREY, JOB,  
General Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY. Steam and Motor Vessels, Steel Building Work of every Description, Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS MOTOR CARS HARRY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES TELEPHONE 482. COME AND INSPECT BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. Established 1883 MANUFACTURERS OF PURE Manila ROPE STRAND 1" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE. Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## WINES AND SPIRITS ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS. Case No. 1—\$22. 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky " E. Quality 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky Case No. 2—\$28. 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky " E. Quality 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky 1 " Gin 1 " Orange Curacao. Case No. 3—\$32. 1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne 1 " Old Brown Sherry, E.E. Quality 1 Bot. Superior Old Port, "D" Quality 1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy " E. Quality 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky " E. Quality SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TEL. 616.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD. (NOW RECONSTRUCTED). ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 500 feet long. Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459. Shipyard, Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9. Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager. Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL Central Location. ALL EUROPEAN TRAVELERS' FAVORITE. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fixings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service. Telephone 573. FRENCH LESSONS G. MORISSON. 15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. TANG YUK DEWITT, successor of the late SIFU TING. 14, DAUGLAS STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. 1 hour 15 minutes.

## BUSINESS NOTICES TAIKOO DOCKYARD BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION —THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY— —OF HONGKONG LTD.— AGENTS: SUTHERLAND & SWICE —TELEPHONE 2-212— TELEGRAMS: "TAIKOOCK"

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT In Casks of 57½ lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM J. H. TAGGART MANAGER

## PEAK HOTEL. ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL. Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden. Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraphic add: "Peacocks" P.O. PRUSTEER Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL" All the News of Hongkong and the Far East. ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY. PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE. CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### JERUSALEM TAKEN.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S REPORT.  
LONDON, Dec. 10.  
Mr. Bonar Law announced, in the House of Commons, that Jerusalem, after being surrounded, surrendered.

LATER.  
Mr. Bonar Law stated that General Allenby had reported that on the 8th inst. he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem. The Welsh and Home County troops advancing from the direction of Bethlehem drove back the enemy, and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time the London Infantry and dismounted Yeomanry attacked strong enemy positions west and north-west of Jericho, and established themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

The Holy City being thus isolated was surrendered to General Allenby. (Loud cheers.)

British political officers, together with a British Governor, and accompanied by British, French, Italian and Mohammedan representatives were on their way to safeguard the city and holy places.

General Allenby proposed to enter the city officially to-morrow, accompanied by the Commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the Heads of the French Political Mission.

The capture of Jerusalem has been to some degree delayed owing to the great care which has been taken to avoid damage to sacred places in and around the city. (Cheers.)

### BRITISH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

CHIEF TOPIC IN BRITAIN.  
LONDON, Dec. 10.  
The Man-Power Question has again become the chief topic and a big debate on it is expected in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been considering Sir Auckland Geddes' recruiting proposals since the return of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Lobbyists are of the opinion that the military age may be raised to 45, with the most stringent compelling out from war industries and luxury trades.

It is pointed out that the release of German armies from the Russian front has raised a particularly difficult problem which is not simplified by the necessity of helping Italy.

It is stated that Hindenburg flung no less than 300,000 men at the British salient at Cambrai which was only saved from annihilation by fine Staff work and heroic exploits by the British, who were heavily outnumbered.

Telegrams from Holland are still speaking of troops pouring westwards.

The Times says that by the deplorable elimination of the Russians the military situation is turning to the temporary advantage of the enemy, and during the next few months we may have to face dangers more formidable than that we faced in 1914.

The Daily Chronicle declares that the situation on the Western Front makes it impossible for us to send any more divisions to Italy.

### BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR AT PETROGRAD.  
PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.  
Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, receiving representatives of the Russian Press, welcomed the opportunity to appeal to the Russian Democracy against those who willfully misrepresented the policy of Great Britain. He assured them of British sympathy for the Russian people who were worn out by the heavy sacrifices of the war and the general disorganisation which was the inevitable consequence of a great political upheaval—the Revolution.

"We bear them no grudge and there is not one word of truth in the reports that we are contemplating any coercive or punitive measures in the event of their making a separate peace. The fact that the Council of the People's Commissaries are opening negotiations with the enemy without previous consultation with the Allies is a breach of the Agreement of September 1914, of which we have a right to complain. We cannot for a moment admit the validity of their contention that a treaty concluded with an autocratic Government can have no binding force on the democracy by which that Government has been replaced, as such a principle, once adopted, would undermine the stability of all international agreements. But while we repudiate this new doctrine we do not desire to induce an unwilling ally to continue to contribute her share to the common effort by an appeal to Treaty rights. There are still higher principles to which we might appeal—principles fully recognised by the Council of the People's Commissaries. They are those of a Democratic Peace—a peace which accords with the wishes of smaller and weaker nationalities, which repudiates the idea of extracting plunder from conquered enemies under the name of war indemnities, or of incorporating in great empires the territories of reluctant populations. Such, broadly speaking, is the peace my Government, equally with the Russian Democracy, desire to see secured to the world. The Council of the People's Commissaries is mistaken in thinking they can secure this peace by asking for an immediate armistice to be followed by an agreement. They are putting the cart before the horse. The Allies, on the contrary, desire to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared aims, and then secure an armistice. So far not a word has been said by any German statesman showing that the ideals of the Russian democracy are shared by the German Emperor or his Government. It is with the German autocracy, not the German people, that negotiations for an armistice are being conducted. Is it likely that the Emperor William, when once he knows the Russian Army has ceased to exist as a fighting force, will be disposed to subscribe to a democratic and durable peace such as the Russian people desire? The peace he contemplates is a German Imperialistic Peace. Though the Allies cannot send representatives to the armistice negotiations they are ready as soon as a stable Government is constituted and recognised by the Russian people as a whole to examine with that Government the aims of the war and possible conditions of a just and durable peace. Meanwhile they are rendering Russia the most effective assistance by holding up the bulk of the German armies on their front."



## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE beg to advise that we have  
This Day RE-OPENED OFFICE  
to the 3rd floor of the  
No. 3, Ice House Building,  
VULCAN STREET, HONGKONG.

A. L. BERRY,  
Manager for China.  
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2369

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT &  
WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
SCRIP CERTIFICATES may  
now be exchanged for definitive Bonds.  
Scrip Certificates should be handed in  
at the Hongkong Office of the Hongkong  
& Shanghai Banking Corporation and  
Bonds of the same denominations will  
be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Colonial Treasurer.  
Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2375

ALFRED HYNDMAN  
43 Wyndham Street  
Has for sale

GARCON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen  
RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair  
Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine  
per annum.  
For particulars apply to the above  
address.  
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2375

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEB BEEF

AND

## CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on  
and from WEDNESDAY, December  
15th, the Departure of Express Trains  
from Kowloon and Canton will be as  
follows:—

DOWN  
A.M. P.M.  
Leave Canton..... 7.25 3.20  
UP  
Leave Kowloon..... 8.05 3.50  
The Mid-day Express Trains on  
Saturdays and Sundays are cancelled.  
For further particulars see time tables.  
By Order,  
WEN TEH CHANG,  
Managing Director,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton-Kowloon Railway.  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.  
Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1917. 2374

THE ANDERSON  
MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS  
PIANOS FOR  
SALE OR  
HIRE.  
CASH OR  
CREDIT.  
TUNING & REPAIRING  
A SPECIALITY.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO ESALD Indents promptly  
executed at lowest cash prices  
of all British and Continental goods,  
including:  
Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather,  
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,  
China, Earthenware and Glassware,  
Ordnance, Motor Cars and Accessories,  
Explosives, Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,  
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Oilsmen's Stores,  
etc., etc.  
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.  
Special Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Special Order from FID. 10/10/17.  
Representatives of FID. 10/10/17.  
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS,  
(Incorporated in England)  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
Cable Address: "WILSON" LONDON.



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

## FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

STORY OF A FRENCH  
GIRL CAPTIVE.

The following is a translation of a  
letter written by a repatriated French  
girl:—  
BREVET, Aug. 24, 1917.

"I lived with my mother and two  
sisters at (Alain). On October 11,  
1916, the German authorities announced  
that all the young girls and women with-  
out children must appear for roll-call the  
next morning at 5 o'clock at the city hall.  
I went. The German policemen classi-  
fied us and divided us into batches. They  
chose haphazard twenty young girls and  
women without telling us for what pur-  
pose.

"When, despite tears and weeping,  
the final selection was made they told the  
people that were chosen to come to the  
station next morning with their luggage  
without permitting their parents to object  
or even know where they were going.  
Three young girls from (Alain), who had  
been selected, refused; they were forced  
to obey the policeman, who went to their  
homes and took them away by force.  
They were sent off next morning and were  
treated, during the entire period of their  
exile, as recalcitrant prisoners.

"NOTHING RESISTED; SENT TO JAIL.  
"The mother of one of them, when  
she found that her 19 year old daughter  
was being taken from her, resisted the  
policeman; after having been ill treated  
she was put in jail for fifteen days and  
her daughter was taken just the same.  
From the 15th of October the parents of  
the deported girls ceaselessly demanded  
their return. On December 8 the German  
headquarters, then under the command  
of X., decided that they might return  
if others would take their places. Fresh  
anxiety, fresh anguish.

"On December 7 orders were given  
to the different mayors that they must  
furnish complete lists of girls and women  
without children, without any regard to  
class, honourability or conduct.  
"I and one of my sisters were chosen.  
My mother, who was very ill, begged  
permission to keep one of us. I remained  
on the list and was ordered to the station  
to leave that same night. More than 100  
of us assembled at headquarters. The  
roll was called in the courtyard of a hotel  
and the next day at noon we were put  
on the train without our parents knowing

why or where we were being taken. We  
travelled as far as X., where we arrived  
at 7 o'clock on a bitter cold evening.  
Here soldiers were 'waiting up.' We  
were divided according to our districts  
and sent to the small neighbouring  
villages. In the middle of the night and  
without knowing where we were going,  
I was 'hoisted into a cattle car with my  
luggage, with four young girls from  
M. and three from A. At 1  
o'clock in the morning we arrived at  
S., a village of eighty-five inhabi-  
tants.

"PASSED HORRIBLE NIGHT.  
"There we were conducted to a  
deserted house where soldiers had been  
quartered—it was nothing but a ruin—  
without being given food or fire. We  
passed a horrible night and the next  
morning the nine of us tried to settle  
down in this wretched shelter. Two days  
later we were ordered to report for work,  
and from the 8th of December until  
March we were compelled to work under  
German authority, commanded by soldiers  
to do the hardest kind of man's work;  
hauling manure, sorting potatoes. We  
had to gather up all the mattresses  
belonging to civilians and empty and refill  
the straw beds of the German soldiers.

"We suffered from cold, and especially  
from hunger. We were forbidden to  
touch the piles of potatoes. Sometimes a  
soldier, more humane than his fellows, let  
us take a few potatoes.

"The greatest cruelty was the strict  
refusal to let us write to our parents.  
My mother, like the others, begged the  
German headquarters for news of us;  
petitions were signed. Never, from  
December, 1916, to March, 1917, did she  
have one word of news. Neither did I.  
The grief of all our parents was increased  
by the knowledge that we were mixed in  
with women of ill-repute. I assure you  
this was the most criminal thing the  
Germans did—to force us to live in this  
vile promiscuousness.

"In the beginning of March we heard  
rumours that our native regions had been  
evacuated. We thought we should never  
be able to find our families again. We  
were sent back on March 15 to Belgium;  
I, without knowing where my mother  
was.

"At the end of much searching I finally  
found my family. My mother had nearly  
died of grief, and my own health was so  
shattered that I have not yet recovered.  
At Evian, on August 15, I met a young  
girl who had been deported like me and  
who has succeeded in finding her family;  
only a few weeks before, my father  
and mother were sent to the same place  
and were now to be sent to the same

Ardennes, have had no direct news from  
their families, who are now in Belgium.  
"I hope that you will publish this  
letter in a prominent place, for of all the  
sufferings endured—privations, threats,  
imprisonment, fines—the deportation of  
young girls is the saddest and most unjust  
thing of all, especially since it is still  
going on."

THE KAISER AND THE YELLOW  
PERIL.

The "poet," Herr Max Böwe, having  
now been suppressed, Herr Karl Rosner,  
of Corps Utilization Establishment  
fame, is portraying the Kaiser to the  
readers of the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*. In  
one of his articles on the Kaiser's journey  
through Romania accompanied by Field-  
Marshal von Mackensen, Herr Rosner  
represents the Kaiser as now combining  
admiration of Japan with an unshaken  
belief in "the yellow peril." Herr  
Rosner writes:—The conversation turned  
to Japan. It is quite wonderful to see  
with what absolute objectivity and what  
reasoned historical justice, avoiding all  
passion without abandoning anything of  
his hostility, the Kaiser sketches the  
position of the Japanese in this war.  
With his acute vision, he understands  
and describes the clever political people  
which is growing while blinded Europe  
is committing suicide. He shows what  
a lot England has already lost irrepar-  
ably to her Allies.

Herr Rosner then says that the Kaiser  
boasted as follows of the famous picture  
which he painted and distributed at  
the beginning of this century as a  
representation of "the yellow peril." The  
Kaiser said:—Twenty years ago I made  
the drawing "Peoples of Europe, Defend  
your Holy Land Possessions." At that time  
people made jokes about it and laughed  
at me; German prophets must not even  
draw. To-day, however, many people  
think otherwise, perhaps, of the jokes  
that they made then."

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS  
Printed 11-25 and 11-25

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected  
malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome  
nourishment, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The  
addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so  
highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces  
heavy meals of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time  
supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore essential in all respects  
and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN  
HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.  
Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/8, 2/8, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND);  
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

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THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,  
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SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS  
CIRCULARS MENUS  
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## BOOKBINDING.

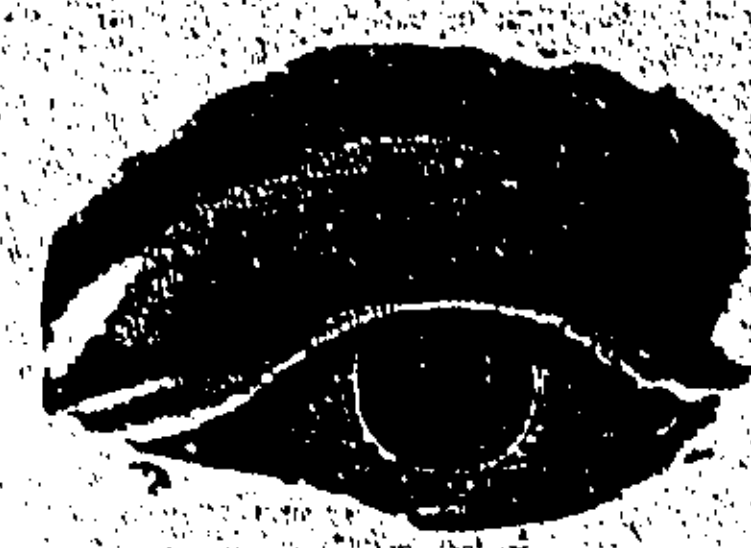
## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

"TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.  
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR  
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process:  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT HIGH TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	17' 6"	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	204'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
Pratt Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	212'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
Pratt Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	222'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
WATERLOO					
Crossed Slip, Dock	447'	15' 6"	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
ALBERT					
Albert Dock	420'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"
Albert Dock	420'	15'	11' 6"	11' 6"	1' 6"

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### THURSDAY,

the 13th December, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A Consignment of GENT'S STRAW HATS and a number of PAIRS GENT'S DRESS SHOES &c. Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2377

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### THURSDAY,

the 13th December, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, An Assortment of GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, Etc., Etc., Comprising:— 18-Kt. Gold Watches by well-known makers, Gold Albert and Feb Chains, Charms, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, etc., Diamond, Pearl, Sapphire and Jadeite Rings, Scarf Pins, Links, Stands, etc., etc.

Also

A NUMBER OF LOTS OF DAMASCENE JEWELLERY, Comprising:— Cigarette and Card Cases, Pins, Links, Bracelets, Bangles, etc., etc. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1917. 2384

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 14th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Comprising:—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Armchairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains and Curios, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1917. 2386

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

### MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BRIC A BRAC, &c., recently arrived from Europe and suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising:— Bronze and Porcelain Figures and Statuettes, Vases, Hand-painted Plaques, and Ornaments, Flower Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors, Clocks, Candelabras, etc., a quantity of Plated Goods, comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bowls, Bread Baskets, Sweet and Dessert Dishes, Cruet Stands, &c., &c., Cut-glass, Bowls, Decanters, Jugs, Finger Bowls, Sweet Dishes, Fruit Stands, Cake Dishes, Liqueur Sets, &c., &c., &c. On view day of Sale. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, at 12.30 noon at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SEVERAL CASES LIQUEUR BEATHER DEW SCOTCH WHISKY, SHERRY, PEACH BRANDY, VERMOUTH, &c. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELLERY, &c., &c., &c. As follows:—

Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Poinciana Rings, Gold Earrings and Scarf Pins, Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers, Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelet 18-kt. gold, set with 22 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altitude Barometer, etc., etc., etc.

Also

Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin, 2 War Medals, Small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc., etc.

And

A Lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 42 Brilliants. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2380

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### TO LET.

FROM 1st January 1918 "Glenahilly" No. 141 THE PEAK. In first class order. Five rooms. Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2378

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms, house in Kowloon.

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Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Labour correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote on October 8th:—

The Labour Party intends to make a bold bid for supremacy in the next House of Commons. It has decided to put forward at least 300 candidates for industrial constituencies in England, Scotland, and Wales at the next general election. This momentous political scheme was thus unassumingly announced by the executive of the Party:—

In view of the situation which must follow the coming into operation of the Representation of the People Bill, it is the opinion of many in the Labour movement that the Executive should make the necessary arrangements to enable the Labour movement to take full advantage of the position. After a full consideration of the whole position, it was unanimously agreed that a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. F. Purdy, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., G. J. Wardle, M.P., R. Wake, Sidney Webb, W. C. Robinson, and Arthur Henderson, M.P., should consider and prepare a scheme of re-organization and report as early as possible.

This is the modest way in which Labour has launched the most ambitious scheme which has yet been framed for securing predominant power in the House of Commons. Mr. Arthur Henderson having retired from the War Cabinet, with its exacting claims, has agreed to devote the whole of his time and energy to propaganda work in the country in its support. The Executive has decided upon two developments, from which great results are looked for. The Party has already entered upon an elaborate scheme for the political organization of women. This work is to be done in industrial constituencies through the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and other similar organizations, and women organizers are to be employed in these constituencies in organizing and educating in labour politics the millions of women who will be added to the electoral roll under the Representation of the People Bill. The executive of the Labour Party looks for a big accession of Parliamentary strength from the women's vote, which in the electoral sense is an unknown quantity. They are not going to leave anything to chance so far as the new voters are concerned.

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Then a determined effort will be made to secure full support both in money and other ways from the Co-operative movement. Under the Labour Party constitution co-operative societies have always been eligible for membership, but the work of these societies has been commercial rather than political, and up to the present their active support has been negligible. It is believed that recent events will cause the co-operative societies to adopt a more vigorous political policy. Certainly no effort will be spared to secure support from Co-operators both in money and votes. The Executive has further decided that the Reorganization Committee shall draft a party programme. Hitherto the annual conference of the party has turned down proposals for a party programme, to which all members and candidates would have to subscribe. In pre-war days there was a sharp division of opinion on such questions as armaments, the members and candidates for dockyard towns holding entirely different views on these matters from the pacifist section. Those differences of opinion are unlikely to be reconciled during the period of the war. Any party programme which may be framed will have to be submitted to and approved by the annual conference of the Party, which will be held in Nottingham in January. Until a decision has been given by the conference no effective action of any kind can be taken by the Executive.

An important question which will arise so soon as the propaganda campaign of Mr. Henderson begins is the possibility of continuing the political truce. A member of the Executive has stated that the "scheme will come as a great shock to the other political parties." This is true in the sense of forcing the other political parties to self-defence to engage in similar political organizations and platform propaganda.

THE STRITCHER'S PILGRIMAGE BEGINS. At intervals down the long shed stand iron trestles in pairs, and on one of each an enormous ball of twine. The folded stretchers are laid across the trestles and the packages open, thrust inside the canvas a pillow and a pair of slings, and tie them up again, the ends of the canvas being folded to make the package secure. It will never be opened again until it reaches France; and from this starts a queer pilgrimage: the imagination of the packer has an imagination.

The work is not as easy as it sounds. The hands get blistered with pulling the twine, and standing for hours on a concrete floor is tiring to all but the strongest. The stretchers are fairly heavy for an untrained worker to lift, and they have been occasions when the volunteers have had to unload them from the railway trucks. And the monotony is insupportable.

They, with the unapproached critic of voluntary work, that the affair is an effort on the part of people of some social standing, possessed of a common knowledge of local interests. Suspect, if you like, an abundance of talk and a quick eye for any loitering on the part of the paid workers—you may see them in cap and overall, wheeling little trucks or doing something among the piles of slings and exchanging jests with a passing soldier to the offence of the severe volunteers. The fact of giving up so many hours to patriotic labour does not empty the mind of all save the higher instincts. This neither (to be strictly fair) does the fact of being paid.

### THE "VOLUNTARIES."

BY "M.C." IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The voluntary worker has always to endure the scorn of the professional and paid, and certainly the woman who turns up in a taffeta frock at twelve o'clock to wash dishes, the nominal hour for starting work being ten, deserves it. It is easy—or, was, for time has tested the quality of all workers by now—to suppose that the vanity of a uniform and badges and stars combined with a gush of sentiment is sufficient to wake the patriotism of the leisured.

But three years of war have worn away many vanities, and there are voluntary workers who do things that win no public recognition and afford no sentimental gratification. It is one matter to ask for extra petrol on the ground that you take wounded soldiers for drives. It is another to persevere in a monotonous task for close on two years in a corrugated iron shed that is like a furnace in summer and in winter swept by every draught that is.

The soldiers who move about this wilderness of corrugated iron and railway lines and cinder trucks are not interesting and wounded. They are sound and in their shirt sleeves. There is nothing romantic in the look of them. They wear the khaki, of course, and they march in fours to the railway station when the day's work is done. But their business is not fighting. They have to do with trucks and railway wagons and crates and barrels. Some of them are grizzled and figure unloftily. The tunic has a frontal curve.

And the place itself has the atmosphere of ugly labour. There is the noise of brakes and the choking sound of couplings drawn taut and the groan of their loosening. There is the smell of smudged cinder and engine smoke and hot oil.

A LONG VISTA OF LABOUR.

## THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

Harbin, Nov. 26th.

An agreement has been signed between Russia and Japan concerning the cession of about seventy miles of railway north of Changhai by Russia to Japan at the price of 23,000,000 Yen and in the agreement there is a clause dealing with the joint navigation of the Songari River by Russian and Japanese steamers in future. Russia has hitherto had a monopoly of the traffic on this river by permission of China. The agreement was sanctioned by the Tokyo Government and the Russian Provisional Government previous to the present Lena disturbances in Russia so that the transfer will be made shortly. —Peking Evening News.

### A SOLILOQUY.

By the late Francis Ledwidge, the "Irish Burns," who died in France.

When I was young I had a care, Lest I should cheat me of my share Of that which makes it sweet to strive. For life, and dying still survive. A name in sunshine written higher Than lark or poet dare aspire. But I grew weary doing well, Besides, 'twas sweeter in that hell, Down with the loud banding people, Who robbed the orchards, climbed the steeples. For jackdaws' eggs, and made the cock Crow as 'twas daylight on the clock. I was so very bad the neighbours Spoke of me at their daily labours. And now I'm drinking wine in France, The helpless child of circumstance To-morrow will be laid with war; How will I be accounted for?

It is too late now to strive, A fallen dream, too late to grieve. A name unmade; but not too late To thank the gods for what is great. A keen-edged sword, a soldier's heart Is greater than a poet's art. And greater than a poet's fame A little grave that has no name.

### WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG.

A Physician's Advice.

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve-builder ever known for putting the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling, to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and shivers, and gives them "poise," power, and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is as safe, easy, pleasant and efficient as A. B. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong, and vicinity will supply it in a package.

### LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

### WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COT-LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## INTIMATIONS

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With certain dishes, such as Game, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

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IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

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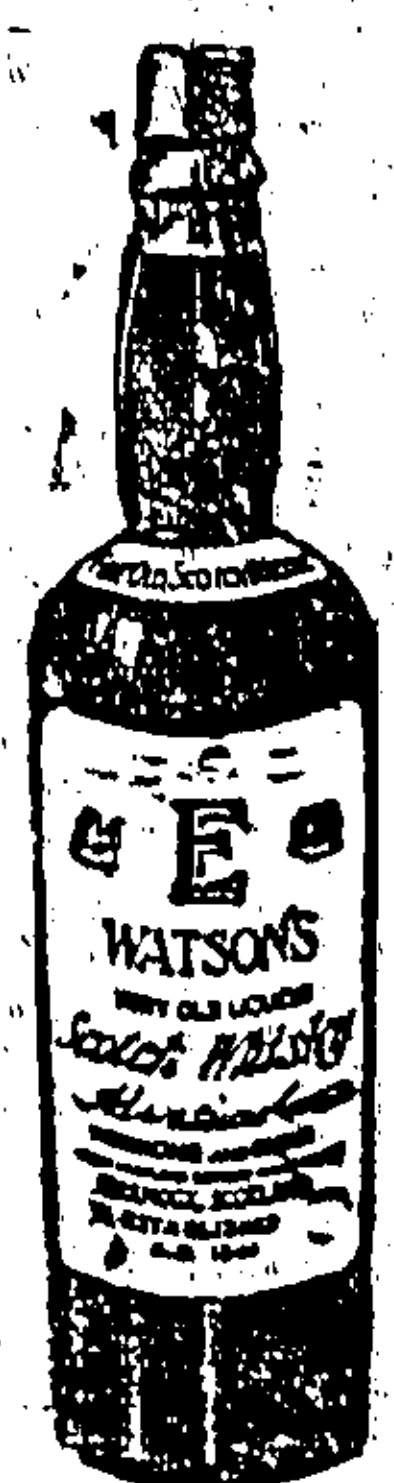
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## THE CALENDAR.

### GENERAL MEMORANDA.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Jewellery,  
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—  
Prince Albert's birthday (1895).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes  
and Hough's.  
A.17 p.m.—New Moon.  
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.—  
General Holiday.  
THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—  
Prince George's birthday (1903).  
FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—  
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement  
Day.  
MONDAY, Dec. 24.—  
General Holiday.  
TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—  
Christmas Day: General Holiday.  
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—  
Boxing Day: General Holiday.  
FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—  
President Woodrow Wilson's birthday  
(1856).  
8.46 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon  
5.53 p.m.—Full Moon.  
MONDAY, Dec. 31.—  
Hogmanay.

## THE "CHINA MAIL."

### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.  
All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.  
Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
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The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.  
Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit  
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Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.  
Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should  
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Enables one to locate the centre  
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Russian front of but a tithe of the  
forces hitherto maintained there.  
That, at least, is a view which can  
reasonably be taken on the infor-  
mation at present available of the  
situation in Russia. The whole  
position might change very suddenly  
when the Russian Democracy knows  
the enemy's terms and sees the trap  
into which their leaders—of German  
extraction—have led them. But the  
Allies can take no chances. Their  
duty is to prepare to meet the  
mightiest effort the enemy under  
any conceivable circumstances is  
capable of making. If the expected  
debate takes place in the House of  
Commons to-day, we shall doubtless  
learn what the Government is  
thinking on the general question of  
man power; but we can con-  
fidently anticipate that nothing will  
be left undone to still further increase  
our fighting force, and the coming  
out operations will probably extend  
beyond the confines of the United  
Kingdom.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The main building of the Kobe  
Post Office was gutted by fire on the  
31st inst.

At the meeting of shareholders of  
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a dividend of  
30 per cent. was approved.

Exchange opened to-day the same  
as yesterday but fell a farthing at half-  
past-two, the closing rate being 2/11½  
demand.

To-morrow the alteration in the  
express train service between Kowloon  
and Canton comes into force, as  
advertised in another column.

A new rice pest has been discovered  
in the Philippine Islands. The insect  
is called "Atangia," and is regarded as  
more destructive than the locust.

Six Chinese, cases of [diphtheria  
(three fatal) and three of enteric fever  
(one fatal) were reported in the Colony  
last week. One of the enteric cases  
was a Spaniard.

There had been 16 cases of small-  
pox among foreigners in Shanghai dur-  
ing the month of November. Seven of  
them occurred in the last week of the  
month. It is stated also that there had  
been "numerous deaths" among the  
Chinese.

An electric explosion occurred yester-  
day in an electric feed plant situated on  
a triangular plot of ground just in front  
of No. 2 Police Station at Wanchai.  
Fragments of the pillar casing were  
blown across the plaza but fortunately  
no one was injured.

Mr. Denman Fuller last evening gave  
another informal pianoforte recital at  
the Helena May Institute before a large  
and appreciative audience, the discourse  
and illustrations embracing *moreover*  
by E. Isaac, Colin Taylor, Brahms,  
Balfour Gardiner, Arensky, Bach,  
Coleridge-Taylor, Cyril Scott, Harry  
Farjeon, Schyette, and Moszkowski.

The fortnightly meeting of the  
Union Church Guild will be held in the  
Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, to-morrow  
at 8 p.m. This will be a literary even-  
ing and a paper on "Tennyson" will be  
read by Mrs. Macdonald. Musical and  
other illustrations from his works will  
be rendered by friends. The meeting  
will be open to the public.

The Chinese telegrams from Pek-  
ing show that the telegraph wires of  
China are still being overburdened with  
advice regarding the situation between  
North and South. Eight of the Northern  
Telegrams sent a telegram asking the  
Government to issue a Mandate to fight  
the South, but the Government pleaded  
a want of funds for the purpose,  
whereupon there was another conference  
at the Palace, but the telegram naïvely  
states that "it could not decide any-  
thing."

At the annual general meeting of  
shareholders of the International Cotton  
Manufacturing Co., Ltd., held at Shang-  
hai last week, it was unanimously  
resolved to contribute the sum of  
\$1,000 out of the profits of the past  
financial year to the Sallors' War  
Orphan Fund. The Company declared  
a dividend of 10% on the basis of  
the 1916-17 year, and the sum of  
\$1,000 was paid in full to the Orphan  
Fund.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A GERMAN STOWAWAY.

A German named John Litaitis was  
charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this  
morning with being a stowaway on  
board a steamer from Seattle to  
Hongkong.

Defendant stated that he had wanted  
to go to San Francisco, had boarded the  
wrong vessel. He supposed he was  
drunk at the time. He went to a  
Shipping Agency at Seattle to buy a  
passage to San Francisco, but was told  
that all tickets for San Francisco had  
been sold. He then went to the  
harbour and saw a ship in the docks.  
He boarded the vessel and went to  
sleep in a bunk near the storeroom. He  
had sufficient money on him to buy a  
ticket.

His Worship: Had you obtained the  
consent of the ship's owner?—No.

Mr. R. T. Martin, Chief Steward of  
the vessel, stated that the vessel sailed  
from Seattle on the 18th ultimo. When  
the ship was two days' voyage out from  
Seattle, his "boy" who had been sent  
down to the storeroom to get some  
stores, came up to him with the story  
that something was moving in a berth  
situated in a place known as the  
"glorio." Witness went down to the  
berth and saw defendant whom he took  
to the chief officer and reported as a  
stowaway. Defendant gave no trouble.

His Worship: Do you know whether  
it is impossible to get tickets from  
Seattle to San Francisco?—Well, the  
ship got filled as soon as she came in  
and several passengers had to be turned  
out.

His Worship: Can tickets be procured  
on board the steamer?—Yes.

Mr. Dyer Ball then said to the  
defendant:—You had no permission to  
be on board the steamer and you had  
no tickets. What have you got to say?

Defendant, in reply, said that he  
went to Seattle on the 14th ultimo  
intending to buy a passage to San  
Francisco. There was no ship in the  
harbour at the time, so he spent the day  
wandering about the town. He saw a  
steamer in the docks the next day and  
thinking it was bound for San Francisco  
he boarded it, and going into a cabin  
slept there. He was not aware the  
steamer was not bound for San Fran-  
cisco; neither did he make any inquiries  
to that effect. He went to the Shipping  
Agency in Seattle to buy a passage but  
on his way there he was told that no  
more tickets could be obtained.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in sentencing the  
defendant to one month's hard labour,  
said that according to the laws of Hong-  
kong a person coming into the Colony on  
board a ship without paying his passage  
or without the consent of the owner or  
the master of the vessel could be  
charged as a stowaway. Defendant  
had on his own admission been a  
stowaway. On the expiration of his  
sentence he would be deported to America.

## A WEST-INDIAN VAGRANT.

A West Indian bearing the name of  
Herman Griffiths appeared before Mr.  
Wood this morning on a charge of  
being a vagrant.

Inspector Sim stated that the defen-  
dant came to him on Saturday night  
saying he was destitute. He sent him  
to the Sailors' Home, but Captain  
Milroy refused to receive the defendant,  
saying that the Home was solely for  
the use of seamen of British nationality.  
Defendant returned to the police station  
and he (the Inspector) had no option but  
to charge him with vagrancy.

Defendant told His Worship that he  
was a native of West Indies and a Dutch  
subject. He arrived in the colony on  
Tuesday by the *Typhoon*. He had been  
very cruelly treated by the captain of  
the steamer who "treated me like a  
dog," that was why he deserted. He  
applied to the Dutch consul for relief,  
but the latter refused.

His Worship thought the only thing  
to do would be to send the defendant  
home. The defendant was discharged.

## STEALING MILK FROM THE DOORSTEP.

Mr. Jacks of the Dairy Farm Co.  
appeared to prosecute a Chinese before  
Mr. Wood this morning for the larceny  
of a bottle of milk.

It was stated that early this morning  
one of the Dairy Farm coolies went on  
his round along Bonham Road to dis-  
tribute milk. He left a bottle of milk  
on the doorstep of a house, and after having  
rung the bell went to the next house.  
The occupant of the house opened the  
door to take in the milk and not finding

## THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE

(HAMBRETT'S) Cough Remedy is  
the best selling cough medicine in  
the world to-day because it is so  
simple, so quick, so reliable, and so  
effective. It is a cough medicine in  
the true sense of the word, and it is  
the only one that can be said to be  
the best.

## THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

### HONGKONG'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegram has been  
received by the Officer Administering  
the Government from the Secretary of  
State:—

"According to official news of  
December 10th Jerusalem was sur-  
rendered to General Allenby on  
December 9th after successful opera-  
tions by our army in Palestine against  
enemy positions, which encircled the  
Holy City. British Officers accom-  
panied by British, French, Italian and  
Indian Mahomedan Guards are on  
their way to safeguard the city and  
the Holy Places. I am confident  
that this great historical event will  
be hailed with satisfaction through-  
out the Empire."

We are officially informed that the  
following reply has been sent:—

"Your telegram of December 10th  
reporting the surrender of Jerusalem  
has been received with the greatest  
satisfaction by the whole community  
in this Colony. Through their  
representatives in the Executive and  
Legislative Councils they desire to  
convey to His Majesty's Government  
and to General Allenby and his army  
their warmest congratulations on this  
splendid and historical achievement in  
the successful campaign in Palestine."

## CANTON AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Contents of case dispatched to  
Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C.,  
Cairo, per P. & O. Steamship Co.,  
on November 23rd, 1917.—12 doz.

surgical swabs, 60 many-tail band-  
ages, 100 khaki handkerchiefs, 12  
eye bandages, 8 chin bandages, 25  
pillow-cases, 10 surgical caps, 50  
milk jugs, 12 pairs socks, 50 toy  
clothes, 18 shirts, 22 suits pyjamas,  
books and magazines, 1 coat, 1 waist-  
coat, 2 complete suits, collars, and  
1,000 cigarettes.

## THE POSITION AT HARBIN.

According to the "Novosti Zhim"  
of Harbin, the Consul of one of the  
great Allied Powers in conversation  
with one of the editors of the paper  
recently stated: "I avail myself of the  
opportunity to tell you this unofficially,  
but if you wish I can say it also officially.  
Harbin, like all North Manchuria, is  
recognised by us as Chinese territory  
situated in the sphere of Russian  
influence. Here are great foreign  
interests for the defence of which we  
shall not stop at any measure. Here  
complete tranquility must reign. The  
sole person whose authority we recognise  
is General Horvat, the commissary of  
the Provisional Government, also  
recognised by the Powers. Only  
General Horvat do we deem capable of  
preserving order. If his authority  
should be shaken, or the institution  
indispensable for the regular current of  
civil, commercial, and industrial life  
should be removed from the control of  
General Horvat, we shall introduce  
international troops within twenty four  
hours."

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic  
receipts for the week ending 9th  
December, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week ending 9th	Aggregate Receipts for 49 weeks
This year	12,051	559,981
Last year	12,227	598,984
Increase	176	39,003
Decrease		

A story comes from Egypt that a  
naïve interpreter had over-stayed his  
leave. He was written to officially and  
this was his reply in English: "My  
absence is impossible. Someone has re-  
moved my wife. My God, I am an-  
noyed."

The bottle called to the coolie. The  
latter said he had left one bottle on the  
steps, and as the defendant was the only  
person who passed at the moment, he  
was arrested and the bottle of milk was  
found in his pocket.

After hearing the defendant's explana-  
tion, His Worship sentenced him to one  
month's hard labour.

## YOUNG THIEVES.

Two Chinese boys who were employ-  
ed as errand boys at the Sallors' War  
Orphan Fund were charged before Mr. Dyer  
Ball with the theft from the ship of  
two blue slates valued at \$16.  
Inspector Kent stated that the boys  
were arrested at Wing Lok Wharf  
while trying to sell the slates to a  
Chinese man. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced each  
to two months of the gaol.

## BOXING TOURNAMENT.

### AHEARNE KNOCKS OUT ATKINSON IN 3RD ROUND.

The boxing tournament, organised by  
the Police Reserve, and held last night  
at the Theatre Royal, was a complete  
success; there being a full house. The  
fighting was well up to the average seen  
in Hongkong and was all through clean  
sport. Amongst those present were  
F.E. the Hon. Mr. Cland Savern,  
C.M.G., the Officer Administering the  
Government; H. E. Major-General  
Ventria, G.O.C.; Commodore H. G. G.  
Sandeman, R.N.; Sir William Rees  
Davies, K.C.; Chief Justice; and Mr.  
Gompertz, Puisne Judge. Mr. W. S.  
Bailey acted as referee and Serg. Pitt  
and Mr. A. B. Allan were time-keepers.

FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST.  
The opening fight—a feather-weight  
contest—was between Stoker P.O.  
Harris, R.N., 8 st. 8 lb., and Seaman  
Davis, R.N., 8 st. 9 lb.

Both boxers went to it in the first  
round and indulged in some clinching.  
Davis got in some hard punches in the  
second round, but in the third round  
Harris made things pretty lively towards  
the end. The fourth round was very  
even both men appearing to be reserving  
themselves. In the fifth round Harris  
was "downed," but rose up at the call  
of "three." In this round there was  
some hard hitting, both men getting in  
a fair amount of heavy blows. The  
last round saw both men tried out and  
the result was a draw.

CORPUS STUBBS & STOKER JAMES.  
The second item on the programme  
was the bantam-weight contest between  
Corpl. Stubbs, Middlesex Regiment,  
and Stoker James, R.N., James having  
an advantage of 2 lbs. The fight was  
materially spoiled by both contestants fail-  
ing to his after a break—and rather make  
a joke of the clean break away. James was  
the better man of the two and put  
Stubbs down for six in the 3rd round,  
but the Corporal was very plucky and  
took his punishment well. The verdict  
was a draw but was an opinion that  
James won on points.

G.N.R. EMBLETON & STOKER BARCLAY.  
The third fight was between Ganner  
Embleton, R.A., and Stoker Barclay, a  
light weight contest. R. N. Embleton,  
who weighs 41 stone 6 lbs., was two  
lbs. heavier than his opponent. The  
Gunner started well and in the third  
round had his man practically beaten  
but threw away his chance by fouling.

He repeatedly struck his opponent  
with the right hand while his left hand  
was behind his opponent's neck, thereby  
infringing the Marquis of Queensberry  
rule which states that neither man must  
deliver a blow unless he has both hands  
free. Probably no one regretted this  
action, which appeared involuntary,  
more than Embleton himself; but Mr.  
Bailey, the referee, after having re-  
peatedly warned Embleton, had no  
option but to disqualify him. In  
other respects Embleton is a straight  
forward and clean boxer, and probably  
would have won.

DONNAHUE & S.P.R. LEWIN.  
A. B. Donahue, R.N., and Spr.  
Lewin, R.E. were very evenly matched  
and mixed it up freely; and the  
referee's decision of a draw was heartily  
applauded. Lewin forced the pace in  
the first two rounds but in the third  
round Donahue rallied and kept Lewin  
on the "go." In the sixth both men  
fought hard, and well and clean, but  
neither managed to get sufficiently heavy  
blow through his opponent's guard. As  
stated above the decision was a draw.

STOKER WELSH & PTE. ROLFE.  
After the interval Stoker Welsh,  
R.N., and Pte. Rolfe, Middlesex  
Regiment met in a bantam weight  
contest. The weights were Welsh 8 st.  
8 lb., and Rolfe 8 st. 4 lb. Welsh was the  
bigger and stronger man and took the  
lead. He downed his opponent in  
the second round, for the count  
of six, and in the third round  
Welsh knocked him man down  
again, but Rolfe, who was very  
plucky, came up smiling at the count  
of nine, though he was rather groggy.  
He was knocked down three times  
in the fourth round, and was saved  
from a possible knock-out by the sound  
of the gong. In the fifth round he  
took the count. His plucky fight drew  
loud applause as he left the ring.

CHIEF STOKER LEE, R.N. & S.P.R.  
SMITH, R.E.  
The lightweight contest between  
Chief Stoker Lee, R.N., 8 st. 7 lb., and  
Spr. Smith, R.E. 8 st. 4 lb. was the best  
fight of the evening. Smith did most  
of the leading but Lee was very quick  
on his feet and dodged his opponent  
well. Smith with a right body punch  
downed Lee, but the latter rose up  
almost immediately. The boxing was  
good and both men were game. The  
result was a draw after a very even  
contest.

THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.  
The last and main event for the  
middle-weight championship of the  
Colony, between S. H. Atkinson,  
R.N., 11 st. 4 lb., and Young Ahern, 10 st.  
was a disappointing affair from  
a spectator's point of view. The contest  
was billed for 15 rounds. Both men  
have good records, especially Atkinson,  
and the spectators expected to "get  
their money's worth." But it was all  
over in the third round. The referee  
believed, was 8 to 6 on Atkinson.  
Both opened cautiously and watched  
each other's tactics very closely  
in the first round, but at the end  
of it Ahern had got his man's arm  
up. In the second he knocked Atkin-  
son down, and in the third round  
practically settled Atkinson. In early  
in the third round Ahern got the two  
knocks out of Atkinson.

lighting looks, a right and left on the  
jaw, which put his opponent to sleep.  
Ahern is remarkably quick and his  
fingering and foot work how him as  
one of the "top-notchers." Atkinson was  
not in proper training, showing too much  
fat. A return match would be well  
worth going to see.

## CHINESE MUSIC MISJUDGED.

At Shanghai last week, Mr. C. E.  
Gorton discussed Chinese music as  
"musical afternoon," held under the  
auspices of the American Women's  
Club.

"The average foreigner," said Mr.  
Gorton, "gets his ideas of Chinese music  
from the funeral or wedding processions  
he sees in the streets or from what he  
hears floating out of the tea houses."  
"I attended a moving picture theatre  
the other evening where the orchestra  
consisted of a piano and a 'cello."  
Throughout the performance the 'cello  
was several notes in advance of the  
piano. It was awful and I wondered  
how many of the Chinese who were  
present regarded it as a standard of  
foreign music. The average Chinese  
music we hear is probably played by  
people who know nothing about it. It  
is the same with us. We do not know  
the best and back of the things we hear  
there is a wonderful field for study."

"Chinese music has no staff or notes  
such as we have. It is written in charac-  
ters, simplified, but much the same as  
characters in Chinese writing. Notes  
or stops are denoted by dots or circles  
placed at the side of the characters, but  
the time really depends upon the tem-  
perament, the likes or the dislikes  
of the musician. Again, many of the  
songs are learned by ear by one genera-  
tion from another. The pupils forget or  
disagree with the instructor, and in a  
few years the music almost loses its  
identity."

"We rarely hear China's serious music.  
We hear the popular songs and tunes,  
sung by the singing girls or played at  
weddings or funerals. In the serious  
music there are some fine things, capable  
of being developed into great things,  
and sweet and agreeable to the foreign  
ear. And then we hear only the com-  
mon instruments, while the Chinese  
boast a number of instruments, such as  
one which is the forerunner of our pipe  
organ, which are very beautiful in their  
tones."

Speaking of the Chinese 5-tone scales,  
Mr. Gorton said that it is unpleasant to  
foreign ears chiefly because it is pure,  
making the octave sharp, while the for-  
eign scale is really impure, being tem-  
pered with half tones to make it less  
harsh. The Chinese are superstitious  
in the matter of music as in other  
things, he said, and regard it as divided  
into spiritual and material elements, the  
latter being the instruments and the for-  
mer the tones evoked. Their 5-tone  
scale is symbolic. The first note is  
taken to represent the Emperor, or  
nowadays, the President; the second,  
the Premier, or next in power. The  
third stands for the noble, the fourth  
for the affairs of state, and the fifth for  
all material objects. And when the music  
is in accord, the affairs of men and the  
nation are running smoothly.

Mr. A. Walker sang "A King of Tang,"  
sung with pleasing effect. The setting  
of this ancient poem Mr. Gorton was  
inspired by the chant of a Taoist priest,  
while a little interlude was trans-  
formed from the song of a fruit peddler  
in the Native City. Two other pieces,  
inspired by a Chinese poet, and the  
song of a singing girl, were well  
rendered by Mrs. Rawlinson, the com-  
poser accompanying.

## TRAMS AND RICKSHAWS IN SHANGHAI.

A writer of an article on this subject  
in the "N. C. Daily News" gives the  
appended table showing the increased  
popularity of trams in the Interna-  
tional Settlement since the running of  
the first car on March 5, 1908, and the  
number of rickshaws licensed.

Tram Passengers Rickshaws  
Carried Licensed

Year	Tram Passengers	Rickshaws
1908	7,823,002	12,692
1909	11,772,715	13,198
1910	18,751,215	13,498
1911	27,137,250	11,111
1912	40,734,288	13,982
1913	47,698,648	13,777
1914	55,447,298	10,807
1915	69,749,710	10,616
1916	69,099,462	12,655
1917	74,000,000	13,683

Population, Foreign and Chinese.  
1906 ..... 464,218  
1910 ..... 501,541  
1915 ..... 638,290  
1917 ..... 695,000  
1917 figures are estimated.

## JAPANESE NAVAL EXPANSION.

### ESTIMATES FOR ¥200,000,000.

The examination of the Estimates for  
the next fiscal year, having been con-  
cluded by the Department of Finance,  
they will be submitted to the Cabinet  
Council shortly. Naval estimates amount  
to ¥200,000,000, which is distributed as  
follows:—Creation of surprise attack  
squadron ¥70,000,000; extension of  
naval equipment ¥90,000,000; and addi-  
tions to the 1917 and 1918 Estimates  
owing to the rise in price of materials  
¥40,000,000.

The extension of naval equipment  
referred to above mostly consists of the  
extension of dockyards and armaments.  
The expenditure of the first and second  
items, amounting to ¥200,000,000, is to  
be spread over four years—*Japan  
Chronicle*.

A prophet is not without honour  
even in his own country if he brings  
home the bacon, says an American con-  
temporary in Shanghai, which illustrates  
the remark by the following story:—  
"In the lobby of a Shanghai hotel a  
day or two ago two Shanghai men  
being moved to prophesy began to  
argue about the length of the war. One  
expressed the opinion it would last three  
years more, the other began to reason  
steps that it could not possibly last that  
long. Each of them was sure enough  
to be willing to bet his own money on  
the duration. The bet of \$100 was  
made. The Chinese man, who was  
the prophet, was right. The American  
man was wrong. The prophet was  
right."



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## "BAD FOR THE AUSTRIANS."

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing last night, said that Emperor Karl is again on the Trentino front, and most anxious about the Italian resistance. The present pause is bad for the Austrians who cannot keep a large army equipped on the Asiago Plateau during the winter. They must soon withdraw to winter quarters or desperately seek a decision.

## ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — An Italian official report says: — The enemy took possession of trenches eastward of Caposile with a small garrison after a hand-to-hand struggle. Our counter-attack retook the entire position, putting to flight numerous enemy supports. Our batteries shelled enemy masses in the Col di Boretta and Mount Tombe regions. The Navy destroyed a bridge between Vianello and Susea during intense traffic.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: —

We repulsed enemy raids to the south-west of La Bassée and eastward of Klein Zillebeke.

## ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN MEUSE REGION.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — A French communiqué states: — The artillery struggle is occasionally violent on the right of the Meuse in the region of Les Chambrettes and in Upper Alsace.

## STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN AEROPLANE SQUADRONS.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports: — According to approximately exact figures which I have just received the German Army possesses 273 aeroplane squadrons, comprising 2,500 machines. The squadrons are divided into 100 artillery spotters, 90 scouts, 23 bombers, 40 chasers and 80 battle-plane squadrons for the protection of bombers. The German output of aeroplanes is reported to be rapidly increasing.

## THE AMERICAN WEEKLY REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — The War Secretary's weekly review of the war anticipates a general German offensive on the West Front. Therefore, America's military efforts must be speeded up. Germany has concentrated all available guns, munitions and men on the West, where there is relatively a greater German force than at any other time of the war.

The enemy is also concentrating extremely heavily on the Asiago Plateau.

The full energy of the Allies will be demanded to keep the Austro-Germans from the lateral valleys of Frempella and Cadena, leading to the main Brenta valley and the plains below.

## THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

## NEED OF ASSISTANCE GREAT AND URGENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — An official message from Canada states that it is estimated that 2,000 persons were killed, 3,000 injured, 20,000 left destitute and the damage done amounts to £5,000,000 in Halifax. The need of assistance is great and urgent.

## A MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The Lord Mayor opened a Mansion House Fund for sufferers in the disaster at Halifax. Subscriptions will be sent to Canada. H.M. The King has contributed £1,000.

## THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

## NO CHANGE OF POLICY TOWARDS ALLIES.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — The news from Lisbon is so belated and disjointed that it is impossible to understand the sequence of events.

Food difficulties seem to be largely the original cause of the trouble whereby certain politicians, discontented with the existing régime, profited to overthrow the Government with the assistance of a portion of the Army and Navy.

All trains were stopped and the Ministers were quietly arrested by military officers.

The Premier, Senhor Alfonso Costa, was travelling to Lisbon from Paris, but learning of the revolution he went to Oporto, which was seemingly quiet.

The revolutionaries talk of dissolving Parliament.

One fact predominates amidst many obscurities, namely that the change of Government involves no change of policy towards the Allies.

## REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — A Revolutionary Committee has been formed, consisting of Senhores Paes, Machado Santos, and Captain Feliciado Costa. Senhor Rodrigues Bettencourt will be Premier and interim President.

## LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

## LORD ROBERT CECIL'S COMMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Lord Robert Cecil has been interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency. He was asked about certain points of apparent similarity between Lord Lansdowne's letter and President Wilson's message, and said: "I see it is being alleged, with a certain degree of plausibility, that there are many points in which Lord Lansdowne agrees with President Wilson's message. That may be so, but in the case of President Wilson's message one reads through every line of it not only the determination to win, but the certainty of victory. President Wilson's message has the inspiration of leadership, which Lord Lansdowne's letter lacks. This led to what I believe to be a complete misconception of Lord Lansdowne's letter which has been thought to indicate some weakening of determination on the part of this country, and it is possible it may produce an impression of a change of attitude. I believe any such impression to be a profound delusion. I know it to be, so far as the British Government is concerned, and I believe the people as a whole, including Lord Lansdowne himself, are more determined than ever to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. The fundamental evil is that Germany is a State of idolatry—a State above religion and everything else. It has been well described by Otto Kahn, himself of German origin, as 'Demoniacal obsession, power-worship, world-dominion.' That is at the bottom of what we complain. The submarine and other outrages committed by the enemy during the War are all the outcome of this condition whereby no laws of morality are binding if they are against the State. That is really the foundation of all the trouble with the Germans. As long as the governing classes are infected with this doctrine there is no limit to the wickedness and cruelties that will in time utterly undermine their civilisation. This is what President Wilson has said over and over again."

## MR. ASQUITH TO SPEAK ON WAR ISSUES.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Unusual interest attaches to the speech which Mr. Asquith is announced to make at Birmingham tomorrow, as the occasion affords an opportunity to define the attitude of himself and his followers on Lord Lansdowne's letter, and also on other important war issues which have recently emerged.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## RUSSIA AND GERMAN CONQUESTS.

## A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10. — The Maximalist Government newspaper *Pravda*, in a significant article, indicates that the Russian people can never consent to German conquests in Courland, Lithuania or Poland.

## A FINNISH REPUBLIC.

## NO LONGER DEPENDANT ON RUSSIA.

HELSINKI, Dec. 10. — The President of the Senate has notified the Powers of the proclamation of a Finnish Republic. He adds that the Finns can no longer be dependant on Russia whose rule is leading to famine and chaos.

## ROMANIA AND THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — A German official message says: — We have signed an armistice with the Russo-Rumanian Armies between the Dniester and the mouth of the Danube.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, confirmed the reports that the Rumanian Army had been obliged by uncontrollable circumstances to conclude an armistice.

## BRITISH WAR BONDS.

## APPLICATIONS TO DATE.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Applications for National War Bonds received by the Bank of England to the 8th inst. amount to £151,454,000. Applications received by the Post Office up to December 1st amount to £2,734,000. War Savings Certificates sold to December 1st total £131,628,000.

## WITH STOUT HEART.

## HEROIC SON'S GOOD-BYE TO DEAREST OF FATHERS.

As throwing light on the inner workings of the minds of the brave young men who are giving their lives so bravely for King and country, we quote from the "Spectator" the letter given below. The writer, a second lieutenant in a Welsh regiment, was killed on August 1st, on his 21st birthday, after three years' service. He died so well in the push on July 31 and August 1 that he was recommended by his commanding officer for the V.C. "B.E.F., France, 30-7-17."

"My Dear Dad,—This letter is being written on the eve of my going over the top in a big attack. It is only because I know by this time what the odds are against me that I am writing this. I am sure it will only be of use to me in the future. I am sure it will be of use to you. You, I know, my dear dad, will bear the shock as bravely as you have always borne the strain of my being out here; yet I should like, if possible, to help you to carry on with as stout a heart as I hope to jump the 'barricade' before I die. I should like to tell you that I am not afraid of death. I am quite content to die for the cause for which I have given up nearly three years of my life, and I only hope that I may meet death with as brave a front as I have seen other men do before. As one says in that old song, 'I have been denied me to repay you to the best of my ability for the lavish kindness and devotedness which you have always shown. I had hoped to do so in the struggle of life. Now, however, it may be that I have done so in the struggle between life and death, between England and Germany, liberty and slavery. In any case, I shall have done my duty in my little way. Well, dad, please carry on with a good heart. Then I shall be quite content. Good-bye, my dearest of fathers. God bless you, E. and O. fathers. May you all reap the benefits of this great war, and keep cheery and happy through life.—Your affectionate son and brother, G."

## THE FAIRY FOX AND THE CHIH SHIH.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing from Lanchester on Nov. 24, says: "In May I mentioned the stoppage of a Chinese ship, the Chih Shih, which did not believe a vessel had that power. Since my return to Lanchester I have found that after a couple of months' stoppage, the 'animal' or 'beast' as it might be called, has proved victorious once more. It turned out this way. The rains came too heavily, continued too long, or kept off at critical, or strengthened periods; so the Chih Shih was informed by responsible men that such untimely weather was because 'the great fairy fox' to give the full title of the vessel, was offended by the Chih Shih's former action, but if the seal was taken off the door, etc., etc. there would doubtless be more propitious weather. 'What could the poor Chih Shih do under such circumstances? Could he? The Father and Mother of the people, stand by and see his children starve? Here was a body of intelligent local men who ought to know more about the place and all its peculiarities than he who was not long ago 'the upstart' and 'not called' a 'father' of the people. 'Very well, you may take off the seal, and we hope there will be better weather.' 'I do not know that the weather has been much more propitious since, but a big robbery and other more have been built in that front and inside the vessel's enclosure, and many people have paid their fees, worshipped His Majesty's Vessel, and gone away home more or less satisfied."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Dec. 2. — Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: — The Austro-Germans are continuously bombarding the positions occupied by the British and French troops, especially the Montello Hills, where the British troops are encamped. No particular object is apparently being served.

## FRENCH TROOPS IN ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Reuter's Correspondent with the French forces in Italy telegraphs: — The first shots between the Frenchmen, commanded by General Duchesne, and the Austrians have been exchanged. The sector which the French have taken over is one of the most exposed and most dangerous on the whole front, and a strong hold of the position is of the utmost importance. Their defensive zone is being thoroughly organised on the same scale as in France.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: — There were outpost encounters westward of Graincourt to-day. An attempted raid southward of Lens last night was successfully repulsed, and we captured a few prisoners. The enemy's artillery is more active in the Messines sector. Our aeroplanes, on Saturday, bombed hostile billets and fired many rounds at ground targets. Two of our machines are missing.

## FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — A French communiqué states there were fairly lively artillery actions at Sapegnel, Maisons-de-Champagne, and on the right of the Meuse.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

## THE REACTION SETS IN.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — There are indications that the Russian masses are increasingly disgusted with the Bolsheviks' methods. All parties, except the Maximalists, have boycotted the municipal elections in Petrograd. The Constituent Assembly meets this week, but it will be a farce as the Maximalists will certainly dissolve it unless they have a majority. Meanwhile, the Central Committee and most of the Socialist Peasant parties have issued manifestos declaring against a separate peace and denouncing the Maximalists' high-handedness in negotiating a separate armistice without the approval of the people or consulting the Allies. The armistice, therefore, is not binding. The chief Maximalist delegate, who made the negotiations, announces that the Germans have agreed not to transfer troops to other fronts, but they refused to give a binding undertaking. The delegate naively complains that they displayed no enthusiasm for the Russian proposals of fraternisation with the men in order to make arrangements for overriding the generals.

## AMERICA'S NAVY.

## LARGE INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, in his annual report asks in the budget for the coming year for one billion dollars, but he explains that it is necessary to ask for additional funds as the Congressional session proceeds. He quotes the following Navy increases since January 1st: — Naval force: officers and men, from 19,500 to 322,000; reserves, from 19,500 to 322,000; monthly expenditures, from \$3,000,000 to \$50,000,000; ships in commission, from 300 to over 1,600. The establishment abroad of American patrol stations has been authorised and will be operating in 1918. Mr. Daniels suggests an international navy after the war to keep universal peace, each Power assigning units in proportion to its wealth and population, and thereby obviating a competitive programme of costly naval construction.

## SHIPBUILDING.

For the first time for a considerable period, statistics are now given as to the building of ships during the past few months of the war. The *Paris Bureau Veritas* has published figures referring to shipbuilding for the months October 1916 to April 1917 from which the following are taken:

	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	281	680,946
U.S.A.	120	484,281
Netherlands	103	190,619
Japan	43	129,218
France	42	21,988
Italy	30	24,081
Norway, Denmark	88	89,418
Spain	7	4,422
Chile	5	522
Russia	3	320
Portugal	2	218
	722	1,687,514

These figures include steamers and sailing vessels of all sorts. No further figures are available dealing with the German Powers. It is believed, however, that there has been little shipbuilding there.

## VICTORY NEEDED ON ALL FRONTS.

## WINTER WORK FOR NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

"There is much to be done this winter to prepare for next year's campaign. When a nation is at war there is no finality to its military preparations. We must go on to the end with increased effort, and accelerated speed."

We want no conditional superiority which we already have, but an overwhelming superiority of force both on land and sea. More men, more guns, more ships, more aircraft. It is by developing our belligerent resources, co-ordinating our efforts with those of our Allies, that we shall secure the decisive victory which we all hope next year will bring us. (Colonel A. M. Murray, C.B., writes in the "Daily News" on "The Strategic Outlook").

The task before us will not be made easier by belittling its difficulty. To do this is to play into the hands of pacifists, whose courage fails when hopes are disappointed. False optimism is worse than avowed pessimism.

## ENEMY'S POSITION.

"The facts are these: — At the beginning of the fourth year of war the enemy's domination of the whole of Central and Eastern Europe is intact. In the West he is firmly based on his Rhine frontier, while in Northern France he holds all the approaches to his great German waterway down the valleys of the Scarpe, the Sambre, and the Meuse. The Hindenburg line is unbroken."

Belgium and Luxemburg are under the heel of the conqueror, and Holland is trembling for her life. "In the East the Germans have a continuous line of defence extending for more than 800 miles from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Rumania has been split into two halves, and the province of Wallachia, rich in corn and oil, has been delivered over to the Hun invaders. The mighty waterway of the Danube is controlled by the enemy from its source in the Black Forest to its mouth in the Black Sea. A German garrison holds Constantinople in its grip, and with the exception of Greece the whole of the Balkan Peninsula is under German domination. If the war were to end to-day, and the Germans were to get the peace they want, the Kaiser's dream of hegemony in Europe would be an accomplished fact."

The Germans have not been expelled either from France or Russia, while the "have over the small States of Belgium, Luxemburg, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, whose independence we are pledged to restore. "The chief cause of Germany's early military successes was the thoroughness of the secret preparations which she made to attack her neighbours. It has taken the Allies three years to catch up, but they have done so now, and every month adds to their belligerent resources, and increases the preponderance of force necessary for decisive victory. Another cause of success is the perfection of the co-ordination which exists between the High Commands of the Central Powers and their allies. Unity of command is as complete as it could be. Given unity of command, the commander who operates on interior lines over a wide theatre of war and with organised railway communications can with an inferior number of troops bring a superior force to bear at any given locality, where his adversary threatens to strike a decisive blow."

## WINTER TASKS.

"This is why the preponderance of force must be greater than that which the Allies have so far placed in the field. We want to strike, not in flanders only, but with simultaneous effect all along the line of land blockade in Europe on both Western and Eastern Fronts, and in such overwhelming force that the enemy's strength will be relatively weak at every point attacked."

"This will be possible when American troops are standing alongside of the French and when equilibrium has been restored in the Russian Army. The Italians have already put forth supreme efforts, and have four million men under arms. No alteration in tactical systems is either desirable, or possible. British, French, and Italian commanders are all working on identical tactical lines and we see with what successful results. "What is wanted is acceleration of effort, and this is only possible if there is a general speeding up of manufacturing industry. Guns, and plenty of them, are the best negotiators of peace. Another point—Our bases and lines of communication must be rendered secure from air attack. We must apply 'basic principles' to the air as well as to the sea. Security in rear is necessary for offensive activity in front."

A large increase in the number of air machines is urgently required; the present number being inadequate for both defensive and offensive operations. This is where winter work will come in.

## MORE FRONTS THAN ONE.

"It is sometimes said that the fate of the war will be decided in Flanders. In so far as this view of the strategic situation tends to stimulate effort in the direction named, it makes for good, but we have to remember that we are fighting with Allies, and that there are other fronts besides the British Front. A decisive defeat of the enemy in Flanders will give Belgium back to the Belgians, but it will not give Alsace back to France, or Trieste to Italy, or Serbia to the Serbs. To and the war there must be victory on all fronts. For the present, we have nothing to do but to concentrate on our preparations, and leave no stone unturned to secure a final decision next year."

The total output of the Krupp Mining Administration, mines for the week ending 24th November, amounted to 67,975 tons, and the same during the period 24th November to 24th December, 1917, was 64,145 tons.

## INGRAM'S

TRADE "Eclipse" MARK

## RUBBER

## HOT WATER BOTTLES

BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR  
FITTED WITH STOPPER  
GUARANTEED NOT TO SLIP OR LEAK.

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REPRESENTATIVE

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

PRICE OF ISSUE FRs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly.

FREE OF TAXES.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be CLOSED on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:  
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
where full particulars may be obtained.  
I. BERINDOAGUET,  
Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

## 4% FRENCH LOAN

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a First List of Subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

ISSUE PRICE: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full. Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

5, CHATEAU ROAD.

## BRITISH RESPECTED.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS' CHANGED TONE.

A neutral merchant who has just arrived in Rome from Germany states that everywhere in Germany he heard the British Army spoken of in terms of great respect, and often of fear. Soldiers who have returned to Germany from the western front wounded or on leave have spread such stories of the strength and prowess of the British Army that there is now scarcely a single person who dares that the German army is superior to its adversaries on the western front.

Indeed the conviction is general that even if Germany were to succeed in concluding a separate peace with Russia

the whole of the German forces concentrated on the western front would not be sufficient to crush the French and British armies before the effective entry of the United States forces into the field of battle. Many competent people in Germany go even further, and declare that the British Army is so strong and well equipped that it could cope single-handed with the German forces.

## THE CHILDREN'S GOALS.

WATCH the children's goals and you will see them before they reach maturity. Use Chamberlain's Colic, Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe, has been tested by chemists and is non-nutritive, free from injurious substances, and is not habit-forming. See also the Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.







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## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D. At Batters Battery.

## PARADES.

THURSDAY, 13th instant: 7.30 a.m.—Night Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists). 5.15 p.m.—Night Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

FRIDAY, 14th instant: 7.30 a.m.—Night Half Company Layers and Setters Class only. 5.15 p.m.—Night Half Company Layers and Setters Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain V. Russell.

7th to 14th instant: E. L. Manning, 14th instant, at Belchers and Lyceum. Parade as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Parade drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m. Officers next for duty.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman. Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Templeton. Stone works, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

Parade. (For members of the Corps not in Camp on the dates mentioned.) WEDNESDAY, 13th instant: 4.30 p.m.—A Company, No. 3 Platoon, Annual Musket Course, Part 2. Practice 8 and 9, at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant: 4.15 p.m.—New members (joined since 1.6.17) at Headquarters under CSM. Cooke and Lee, 1st Mess. 4.15 p.m.—Quarry Bay residents at Taike Lok.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. Beard, J.E.W.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant: 5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yauwatt Football Ground. 6.30 p.m.—Buglers at Yauwatt Football Ground. 6.30 p.m.—Gymnastics at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

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## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. H. H. FAN, a Chinese grammar teacher in Hongkong, has been a teacher in Europe and America in this colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and Americans. He is a native of Canton and speaks the language fluently. He is a native of Canton and speaks the language fluently. He is a native of Canton and speaks the language fluently.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are recommended to attend the lessons. Office of direct to 21, Wellington Street, first floor. (1251)

## MARTIN'S APOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments. It is a French Remedy for all ailments. It is a French Remedy for all ailments. It is a French Remedy for all ailments. It is a French Remedy for all ailments.

## MARTIN'S APOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

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## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 11, 1917.

On London: Bank Wire 2/11 1/2. On demand 2/11 1/2. 20 days sight 2/11 1/2. 4 months sight 2/11 1/2. 6 months sight 2/11 1/2. Documentary, 4 months sight 2/11 1/2.

On Paris: On demand 4/113. On demand 4/113. On demand 4/113. On demand 4/113. On demand 4/113.

On New York: On demand 71 1/2. On demand 71 1/2. On demand 71 1/2. On demand 71 1/2. On demand 71 1/2.

On Hongkong: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Shanghai: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Yokohama: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Canton: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Amoy: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Swatow: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Hongkong: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Shanghai: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Yokohama: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Canton: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Amoy: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

On Swatow: On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100. On demand 100.

Before deciding upon your next motorcycle see the three new 1918 model

**Indian Motorcycles.**

2 1/2 h.p. Featherweight. 5 h.p. Little Twin. 7 1/2 h.p. Big Twin.

Fresh shipment due in Hongkong this month.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**

Tel. 57. 4, Des Vaux Road.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, -Mei Lung Pa ... lb. 21

Prime Cut ... lb. 21

Corned, -Ham Ngau Yak ... lb. 20

Roast, -Shiu ... lb. 20

Brust, -Ngau Nam ... lb. 18

Scap, -Tong Yak ... lb. 18

Steak, -Ngau Yak Pa ... lb. 20

Steak Sirloin, -Ngau Lan ... lb. 30

Sauages, -Ngau Cheung ... lb. 20

No. 1 ... lb. 26

Bullock's Brains, -Ngau No per set ... lb. 9

Tongue, fresh, -Ngau Li each 45

Tongue, corned, -Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents

Head, -Ngau Tau ... lb. 18

Heart, -Ngau Sam ... lb. 13

Ham, Salt, -Ngau Kin ... lb. 18

Feet, -Ngau Keuk each 10

Kidneys, -Ngau Yiu ... lb. 9

Tail, -Ngau Mei ... lb. 18

Liver, -Ngau Koon ... lb. 12

Tripe (unpressed), Ngau To lb. 6

Calves Head and Feet, -Ngau Tsai ... lb. 10

Mutton Chop, -Yeung Pak Kwai ... lb. 26

Leg, -Yeung Pak ... lb. 26

Shoulder, -Yeung Shau ... lb. 24

Saddle, -Yeung On Yak ... lb. 18

Pig's Chitlings, -Chu Chong ... lb. 4

Brains, -Chu No ... per set 3

Feet, -Chu Keik ... lb. 14

Fry, -Chu Chap ... lb. 20

Head, -Chu Tai ... lb. 18

Heart, -Chu Sam ... lb. 13

Kidneys, -Chu Yiu ... lb. 9

Liver, -Chu Koon ... lb. 12

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Kidneys, -Chu Yiu ... lb. 9

Liver, -Chu Koon ... lb. 12

Tripe (unpressed), Ngau To lb. 6

## FRUITS.

Almonds, -Hang Yan ... lb. 35

Apples, (California), -Kam Shan ... lb. 18

Bananas, (Bride's), -Miao, -San ... lb. 5

Carambola, -Yeung To ... lb. 11

Cocoanuts, -Y. Tse ... lb. 10

Lemons, China, -Ling Mong ... lb. 8

Lemons, America, -Kam Shan ... lb. 7

Lichees, Dried, (small stone), -Lai Chi Koon ... lb. 28

Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet), -Shan-sheng Tim Chang ... lb. 10

Oranges, (Canton), -Shan-sheng Tim Chang ... lb. 10

Pears, (Canton), (cooking), -Shi Li ... lb. 10

Peanuts, -Fa Chang ... lb. 10

Perseimons, Large, -Hung Tse ... lb. 12

Plantain, -Tai Chiu ... lb. 11

Pumelo, Siam, -Tim Lo Yau ... lb. 11

Walnuts, -Eop Ta ... lb. 14

Grapes, -Po Tai Tse ... lb. 28

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, -Ah Chi Cheuk ... lb. 4

Bones, Sprout, -Ngau Tse ... lb. 4

Long, -Tau Kok ... lb. 9

Beet Root, -Hung Tsai Tau ... lb. 9

Bitter Squash, -Fu Kwa ... lb. 7

Brinjals, Green, -Ching Yau Kwa ... lb. 5

Red, -Hung Kc ... lb. 5

Cabbage, Chinese, (common), -Kai Tai ... lb. 8

Shanghai, -Ye Tse ... lb. 16

Cane Shoots, -Kau Shon ... lb. 16

Cauliflower (Large), -Ye Tse ... lb. 16

(Medium), -Ye Tse ... lb. 16

(Small), -Ye Tse ... lb. 16

Carrots, -Kam Shun ... lb. 8

Celery, Chinese, -Tong Kaa Tai ... lb. 25

Chillies, Dried, -Kau Lat Chiu ... lb. 12

Red, -Hung Fa Chin ... lb. 12

Green, -Ching Lat Chiu ... lb. 6

Curry Stuff, English, -Ka Li Chiu ... lb. 10

Cucumbers, -Ching Kwa ... lb. 10

Garlic, -Sun Tse ... lb. 8

Ginger, young, -Sun Tse Kung ... lb. 8

Ginger, old, -Lo Kung ... lb. 10

Horseradish, Shanghai, -Lik Kan ... lb. 45

Indian Corn, -Shuk Mai ... lb. 10

Lettuce, -Yeung Shing Tai ... lb. 10

Water Chestnuts, -Ma Tai ... lb. 5

Mandarin, -Kwai ... lb. 8

Lam Ma Tai ... lb. 8

Mushrooms, Fresh, -Shang Tse Kuei ... lb. 10

Okra, -Yeung Chung Tai ... lb. 8

Onions, Bombay, -Yeung Chung Tai ... lb. 8

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 8.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 7.30 A.M.

Shatauk, Sha ... 4.00 P.M.

Shanghai ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui ... 6.00 P.M.

Macao ... 6.00 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M.

Samtan and Samuel ... 6.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 6.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 6.00 A.M.

Canton ... 6.00 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 6.00 P.M.

Shok Ki ... 6.00 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M.

Raukorp ... 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 5 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 11, 1917, a.m.

Station. Hour. Temperature at 5 ft. level. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wetstock ... 5.4

Memuro ... 5.4

Hakodate ... 5.4

Tokyo ... 5.4

Kobe ... 5.4

Nagasaki ... 5.4

Kagoshima ... 5.4

Oshima ... 5.4

Naha ... 5.4

Ishijima ... 5.4

Bonin Island ... 5.4

Shanghai ... 5.4

Hankow ... 5.4

Ichang ... 5.4

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The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal. Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer, at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32 p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

## WEATHER REPORT.

December 11th. 11A. 55m.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, a depression having moved eastward over Hokkaido.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and considerably over Tongkin.

The anticyclone appears to have weakened and moved rapidly eastward.

The monsoon will moderate over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches, against an average of 82.36 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th December:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, strong to moderate; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN HONGKONG.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Dec. 1917:

Date. Ends. Begins.